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Price List

CARROLL D. BUSH
NUT TREE
NURSERY

Established 1919



Eagle Creek, Oregon

In this list of nut trees we are offering the finest nut varieties of the world. Included in these are the nuts we use in our commercial orchards: walnuts of the English type that will stand sub-zero weather; black walnuts with thin shells; hickories with thin shells that crack out easily; pecans from the northern limit of the native pecan; chestnuts of American and European types that bear heavily with large nuts, and chestnuts from the orient that will stand the blight.

We have nut trees fitted to almost every section of the country. We can grow trees in this section that will live in Minnesota and those that will live in Texas. We cannot always ripen the southern nuts due to our cool summers.

CHESTNUTS



Young Chestnut in Bearing

The chestnut is the most important nut of the temperate zone. Millions of acres of grafted trees are found in Europe. In Japan and China there are extensive plantings. At one time Chestnuts made up a good part of the forest of the eastern part of this country. The American trees have mostly been killed off by blight.

In the Northwest blight does little damage and we can plant any kind of a chestnut. In the East the blight-resistant chestnuts alone can be planted.

We import about 25 million pounds of chestnuts into this country in normal years. It will take a long time before we produce the market demands in this country.

In Europe chestnuts are used in dozens of ways as food. They are also used for animal food. Rocky hillsides, where little else could be raised, are producing as much as a ton per acre of feed as valuable as corn.

We have large groves of walnuts, filberts, almonds, and pecans in this country. Planters are just now turning their attention to chestnuts and there is a bigger opportunity in them than in any of the other nuts.

Oriental Chestnuts

(Blight Resistant)

CHINESE—These have a very fine quality nut about as good as our American sweet but averaging much larger in size. Groves begin to bear in three or four years. One in Indiana and two in Pennsylvania are giving good results. The Chinese use only seedling trees. Small one year seedlings each 50c, postpaid. A few larger trees, 4-6 feet, each\$1.50

JAPANESE—These have the largest chestnuts known though seedling nuts vary in size. We have only the seedlings. Small one year trees each 25c, postpaid. Trees 4-6 feet, each\$.75

European Varieties (Grafted)

BOWMAN—Unknown French variety but the best that I have found in the Northwest for bearing, growth and quality of nut. 4-6 foot trees, \$1.00; 6-8 ft. each\$1.25

QUERCY—A standard French variety that does very well here. 4-6 ft. trees \$1.00; 6-8 ft. trees, each\$1.25

American Sweet Chestnuts (Grafted)

PROGRESS, FULLER AND CHAMPION—These are standard varieties with large nuts for the American. High quality. 4-6 ft. trees \$1.00; 6-8 ft. trees, each\$1.25

HATHAWAY—An old variety but first propagated by me. From Michigan. Hardy, fine growing trees. Nuts highest quality, about an inch in diameter. Trees, each\$1.25

NOTE—The Quercy is known as a good pollenizer and should be planted with other trees for pollination.

WALNUTS

The King Franquette Pollinizers

Most growers are aware now that the Franquette walnut needs a pollinizer in order to produce its best every year. Some years the Franquette will pollinize itself satisfactorily. Many other years it does not do this and it needs a variety with it that will help it to set a full crop. The King Franquette Pollinizer is a proved variety for this purpose. There is no other that has proven satisfactory every year as has this variety during the past ten years. This is the first pollinizer discovered for the Franquette and it was discovered in the King orchard by us because it was actually making one-fourth of the 10 acre grove produce as much as the other three-quarters in some years.

In planting Franquettes one King should be planted to every two or three acres. We have reduced the price of trees this year. We believe that pollinizers will add from ten to fifty dollars per acre to the average walnut crop.

KING FRANQUETTE POLLINIZER—Trees 4-6 ft., each\$3.00

Pollination Grafting

We are doing a limited amount of grafting into old orchards from the King. This places pollen through the orchard where it is needed. From experiments conducted with pollen it would seem that one grafted limb on every third tree, in every third row, will properly pollinize the Franquettes. Prices on grafting will vary with distance from our farm and amount to be done. Write for prices stating amount to be done.

USE THE KING FOR POLLINATION

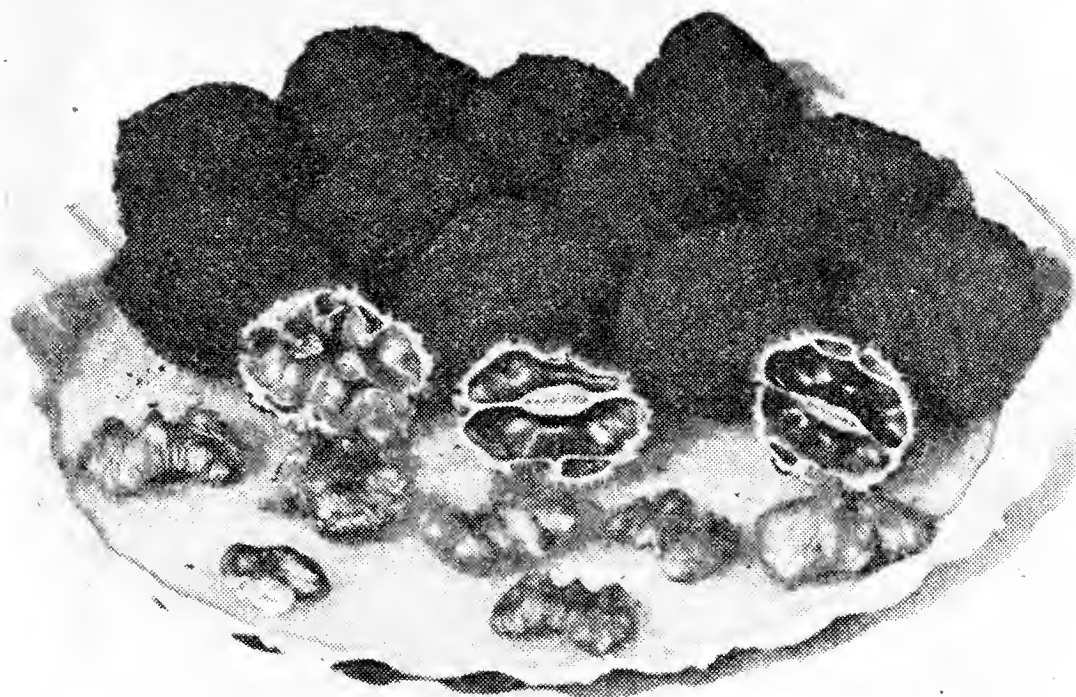
Franquette Walnuts

The Franquette is the standard walnut variety of the Northwest and is at present the only walnut planted in commercial orchards. These trees are grafted onto California black which has proven the most practical and makes the fastest growing trees.

FRANQUETTE—Trees 4-6 ft. \$1.25 per tree; \$1.00 per tree in quantities. 6-8 ft., \$1.40 per tree, and in quantities \$1.25

Walnut Grafting

We are equipped to do a moderate amount of walnut grafting for growers who are not too far from our nursery. Scion wood and materials and labor furnished at very moderate prices. We have had very good success with our work.



Grafted Black Walnuts

Black Walnuts

We are having a demand more and more for the black walnut trees from districts where the English walnut does not flourish. For a great many years nut men have been gathering and selecting the best of the black walnuts for varieties that are of the highest cracking quality. The two offered here rate very high.

THOMAS—Nut is large with a rather thin shell for so large a nut. Tree a fast grower and hardy. 4-6 ft. trees, each \$1.50

STABLER—One of the thinnest shelled of all black walnuts. Meats crack out very nicely. 4-6 ft. trees, each \$1.50

Chinese Walnuts

The Chinese walnut is the same species that we call the English walnut. The European walnut we usually grow originated in Asia and was brought to Europe. Long before this time the Chinese had carried the Chinese walnut to Northern China. The nuts are thin-shelled, large and round. These Chinese walnuts I sell were grown from seed gathered for me in the mountains of North China. These trees are large trees very finely rooted. The Chinese walnut has stood temperatures of 52 degrees below zero and is growing in Iowa where the Franquette freezes back every winter. Trees 6-8 feet \$1.50

Heartnuts

The heartnuts we have are practically all sold. This species is difficult to propagate but we hope to have more on the market next year.

FILBERTS

Filberts have been the most dependable crop for the growers of the Northwest that we have ever found. They have always borne and never has there been a complete crop failure. They have always sold for cash. They blossom in the winter and are not touched by frost. They stand high ground and low ground, if not too wet. They do well on south or north slope. They grow on gravel or a heavy clay soil. They are a nut that is imported in great quantities and there is a very large market in this country yet to be supplied. Barcelonas are the main crop here with DuChilly and Daviana both planted as pollinizers.

This year we are offering the finest trees in our experience. They are one-year tops with three-year roots and our experience and that of other growers has shown that this type of tree will make the biggest growth the first year and come into bearing faster than any other tree that can be grown.

Besides we have paid extra careful attention to the roots and by our well known round root system we are able to give the buyer a very fine root system and a tree that sends up very few sprouts.

These trees, Barcelonas with proper pollinizers, are priced as follows:

	each	ten	hundred
2-3 foot trees .....	.45	.40	.35
3-4 foot trees .....	.50	.45	.40
4-6 foot trees .....	.60	.55	.50

Fine vigorous trees one year nursery stock, priced as follows:

2-3 foot trees .....	.30	.25	.25
3-4 foot trees .....	.35	.30	.30

DUCHILLY—A long nut, often grown for itself, good bearer when planted with Gasaway, Clackamas and Alpha as pollinizers. Trees, each\$.60

NOTTINGHAM—Very fine small nut. Trees produce heavily. Used as pollinizer in place of Daviana. Each\$.60

GIANT De HALLE—Very large nut. Round type. Trees, each\$.60

CLACKAMAS—Round nut, good size but valued as pollinizer for DuChilly. Trees, each\$.60

LONGFELLOW—A new nut of great promise. It is of DuChilly type but longer and does not stick in husk like DuChilly but drops free. It is a fast and vigorous grower. It promises to be a fine bearer. Trees 3-4 feet, each\$1.00

HICKORIES, PECANS, and HICCANS

The hickory is the nut called by epicures the world's finest nut. Usually the meat is difficult to get from the shell. The grafted hickories are selected as nuts that come from the shell easily. Some come out in halves almost as easily as the English walnut. The hickory is also one of America's finest native trees as an ornamental. It grows tall and stately.

Hickories

GLOVER—Classed as one of the best cracking of all hickories. Meats come out easily. 4-6 feet, eight-year-old trees, each \$3.00

MANAHAN—Also one of the best hickories ever found. Thin-shelled. Cracks easily. 4-6 ft. \$3.00

Hiccans

The hiccans are hybrids of the pecans and hickories, nuts like the pecan.

McALLISTER—This is a hybrid of the pecan and hickory with a very large nut. Thin-shelled, cracks out easily. Some call it the finest nut in the world. 4-6 ft. Each \$5.00

MARQUARD (OR BURLINGTON)—Comes from near Burlington, Iowa. One of the hardiest of the pecan nuts. Has borne near Portland. 4-6 ft. Each \$3.00

Pecans

These pecans are grown from seed from Indiana. They are very hardy but probably need more heat to ripen their nuts than we have here in the Willamette Valley. The nuts are thin-shelled and very fine. Trees, 4-6 feet, 75 cents.

OTHER NUTS

GINGKO—Maidenhair tree from China. Odd fern-shaped leaves. 3-4 ft. trees\$1.75

ALMONDS—A variety that bears well here where few varieties bear. Fine nuts \$1.40

PISTACHIO—An old nut from the orient that is doing finely in California. Nuts sell very well at high figures. Trees will stand a very great amount of heat and lack of moisture but also do well in fertile soil. Slow growing, 2-3 ft. trees 50c; 3-4 ft. trees \$1.75

BUTTERNUTS—We have just a few grafted trees of the Thili variety, classed as one of the finest. 2-3 ft. trees, each\$1.50

PERSIMMONS



*Oriental Persimmon Tree in Bearing at
Salem, Oregon*

The Oriental Persimmon is one of the most wonderful fruits of the world. Developed in China it is the one great fruit of that country. It is heavy in sugar and like the fig and raisin a very healthy and heavy food. It ripens about Thanksgiving time and comes into use when other fresh fruits have gone. It is used fresh, cut open and eaten with a spoon and also in a great many other ways.

TAMOPAN—This variety comes from North China. An orchard near Newberg, Oregon, proves its adaption to this section. Bears heavily. Fruit sometimes five inches in diameter. Seedless. Trees 2-3 feet, each \$1.50

FUYU—A Japanese variety which grows well in this section. The fruit is large, solid and is not astringent even when green. Trees 2-3 ft., each \$1.50

American Persimmons which grow in the east are known to many. They have small fruits very high in sugar. We have a couple of grafted varieties of these, selections of the best found in the country.

EARLY GOLDEN—Golden color, ripens early, each \$1.25

LAMBERT—Large size, fine fruit, reddish color. Trees each \$1.25

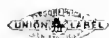
SEEDLINGS—Trees about 2 ft. Each \$30

Hybrids

KAWAKAMI—A cross of the American and Oriental, the only one known. Fruit about two inches across, quality very fine. Trees each \$1.50

LOTUS—A little black persimmon from Asia, very hardy and a heavy bearer. Known as black date. Good dried or fresh. Trees 3-4 ft., each \$5.00

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